

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 080 237

RC 007 157

TITLE Torrance County, New Mexico. A Report on Manpower Resources.
INSTITUTION New Mexico State Employment Service, Santa Fe.
PUB DATE Jun 73
NOTE 34p.
EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29
DESCRIPTORS *Community Services; Demography; Education; *Employment Opportunities; Human Resources; Local Government; *Low Income Groups; *Manpower Development; Natural Resources; *Rural Areas; Tables (Data); Transportation; Utilities
IDENTIFIERS New Mexico; *Torrance County

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the Smaller Communities Program of the Employment Security Offices in Torrance County, New Mexico, were to inventory the unemployed, underemployed, and individuals who wish to change jobs and register them for employment; to test applicants and assist them in choosing a job; to refer all possible applicants to work, training, or other services; to assist employers in finding workers; to collect and publish data on community resources for planning and economic development; and to provide follow-up employment services. Information was presented on the Torrance County area, its history, resources, local government, schools, community services, transportation, and utilities. (PS)

FILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

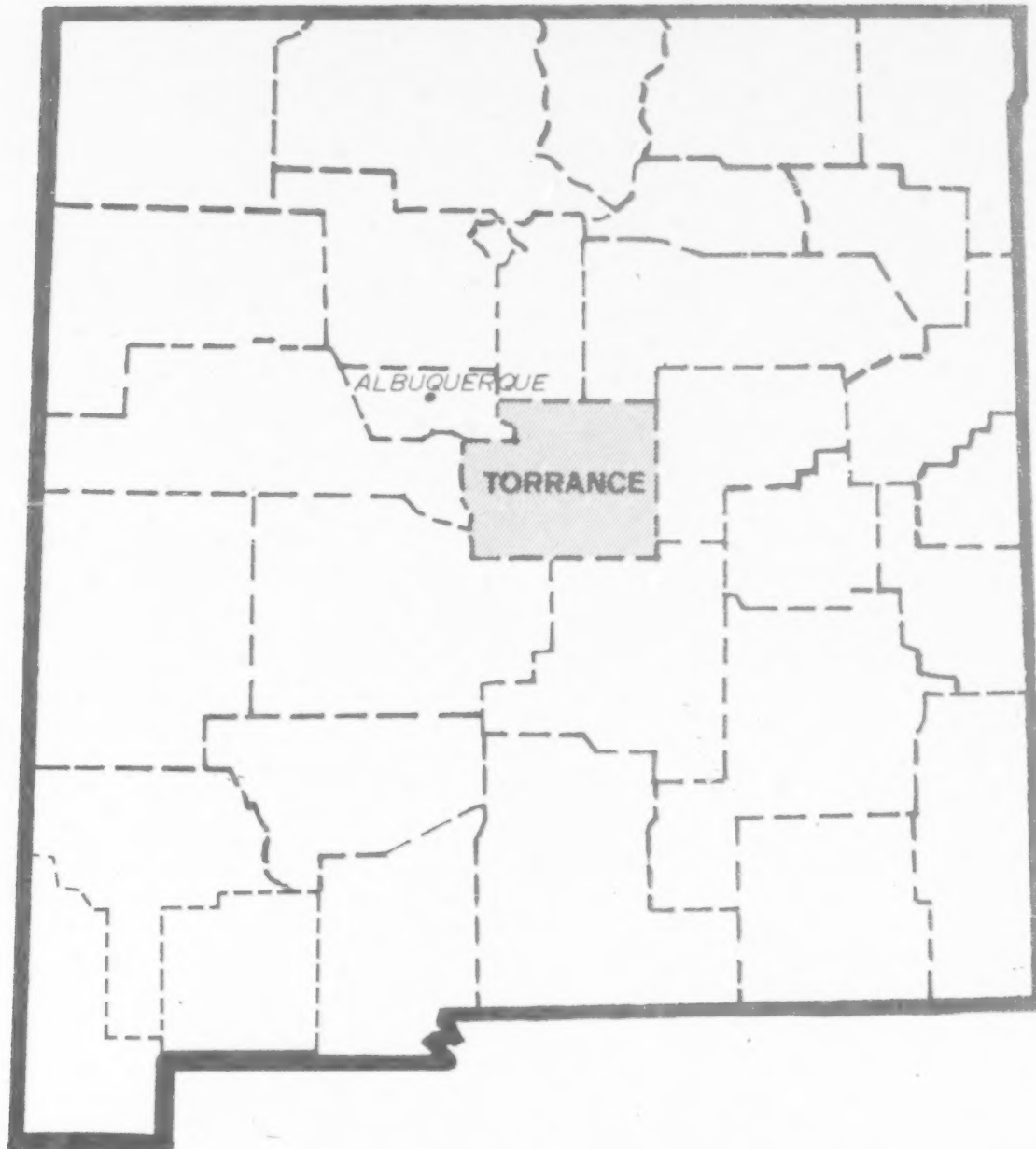
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

TORRANCE COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

Manpower Resource Report



Smaller Communities Program
Employment Security Commission
JUNE 1973

ED 080237

PC007157

ED 080237



A REPORT
ON
MANPOWER RESOURCES
IN
TORRANCE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
PREPARED BY
NEW MEXICO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
SMALLER COMMUNITIES TEAM

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO

BRUCE KING, Governor

LOUIS R. BACHICHA, Chairman-Executive Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures and Tables	i & ii
Acknowledgment	iii
Foreword	iv.
Publicity	vii
 I. Torrance County, New Mexico	 1
A. Area Definition and Location	
B. Topography	
C. Climate	
D. Population	
 II. History of Torrance County	 2
A. The Early Period	
B. Settlements	
C.	
 III. Torrance County Resources	 10
A. Manpower Resources	
B. Water Resources	
C. Land Use	
 IV. Local Government, Schools and Community Services	 17
A. Municipal and County Government	
B. Education	
C. Hospital Facilities	
D. Organized Religion	
E. Fire Department and Ambulance Service	
F. Recreation	
 V. Transportation	 19
A. Highways and Rail Service	
B. Bus Service	
C. Motor Carrier Service	
D. Airline Service	
 VI. Utilities	 20
A. Electric	
B. Gas	
C. Telephone	
 VII. Torrance County Financial Institutions.	 21
 VIII. New Mexico State Tax Information	 23

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

FIGURES

1. Map of Torrance County	2
2. Comparison of Torrance County with New Mexico State Population 1910 to 1970	4
3 State and County Comparison of Population Within Age Groups (1970)..	5
4 Age Groups, Sex and Education of Applicants	13
5 Applicants by Primary Occupation	14

TABLES

1. Comparison of State and County Population by Sex and Age Groups as Shown in Numbers and Percentages	3
2. Transportation Available to Applicants	10
3. Torrance County Work Force Estimates (1968-1971)	3
4. Electric Power Rates, Community Public Service Company	20
5. Gas Rates	20
6. Torrance County Telephone Rates	20

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Smaller Communities Program is grateful for the cooperation of local, state and federal agencies, school officials and private firms and individuals for their help in gathering the material presented in this report. The Bureau of Business Research at the University of New Mexico and the Research and Statistics Section of the New Mexico State Employment Security Commission. Area plans for Torrance County prepared by the State Planning Office were helpful in providing the data contained herein. Historical data for Torrance County was provided by Mr. Dan Murphy, U.S. Park Service at Gran Quivera National Monument.

Smaller Communities Team

LOUIS A. LOPEZ, Manager

GORDON E. WALDRIP, Counselor

MARTIN S. KOZLOWSKI, Interviewer

Staff Services for this Project are Provided by:

THEO. M. SCHUSTER, Director for Manpower

FLAVIO G. MARTINEZ, Assistant Director for Manpower

Rural Manpower Service Section

ROY O. PLUMLEE, Chief

DOYLE G. HAYES, Assistant Chief

VICKIE J. DIXON, Secretary

Technical Services

ANTHONY J. MONKEWICZ, Chief of Office Services

FOREWORD

The lack of jobs for residents of New Mexico living in remote, low-income areas continues to be one of the state's most critical problems. The manpower services provided by local Employment Security Offices (ESC) are not readily available to many of these areas. The Smaller Communities Program of ESC was established to furnish these services and to make a comprehensive study of and report on manpower and other resources that can be used by the community in planning for expansion of job opportunities.

The Smaller Communities project is staffed by a team of ESC Interviewers and Counselors. The five main objectives of the program are:

- (1) To inventory the unemployed, underemployed and individuals who wish to change jobs and register them for employment.
- (2) Test applicants for aptitude and performance to assist them in choosing the type of work they can best do and to assist employers in selecting the most suitable workers for their jobs.
- (3) Refer all possible applicants to work, training or other employability services.
- (4) To assist employers in finding workers by recruiting locally and where necessary from intrastate and interstate sources and
- (5) To collect and publish data on community resources for planning and economic development.
- (6) Provide follow-up employment services to residents of counties previously served. Types of follow-up services will include counseling and testing services in schools, staffing new or expanding employers, exploiting opportunities which may arise to develop

Additional training courses, updating the labor resource information gathered by the team, also to identify persons as having placement or training potential and refer them to appropriate training.

Between April 9, 1973 and June 1, 1973 the Smaller Communities Team maintained an office periodically at Mountainair, Willard, Encino, Estancia, and Moriarty to serve job applicants and employers in Torrance County.

A total of 292 individuals or 17.2 percent of the Torrance County civilian workforce of 1689 (9 months average 1972) were registered. Registrants are 16 years or older.

One of the objectives of the Smaller Communities approach is to qualify people for better jobs and to arrange training or retraining to bring their technical skills in line with current demand. Veterans get priority in job placement.

Manpower information compiled from the work registration taken has been recorded on electronic data processing equipment for retrieval and reference purposes. The technical staff of ESC is available for consultation as further service to Torrance County citizens and to other individuals and organizations who may be interested in further details of the survey or who may want help in integrating the results in programs.

Inquiries or requests for the report may be addressed to:

Employment Security Commission
Smaller Communities Program
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

The organizations listed below will help interested firms with details on location in Torrance County.

Mountainair Job Corps Site
Planning Committee
Casey Luna, Chairman
Mountainair, New Mexico 87036

Board of County Commissioners
County Courthouse
Estancia, New Mexico 87063

April 11, 1973

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a brief explanation of an effort by the New Mexico State Employment Service to update Manpower Resources in Mountainair and the surrounding area. Your cooperation in this is going to play a very important part in being able to attract some type of use for the Mountainair Job Corp Site.

At present there is a Committee made up of very concerned and interested citizens of Mountainair, working very closely with the National Alliance of Businessmen, the State Department of Development, and the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, in trying to attract some type of permanent and practical use for the facility. Again, your complete cooperation is very important in this effort.

You are urged to contact the Smaller Communities Team located at the Administration Building at the Mountainair Job Corp Center. For additional information call 847-2588 or 847-2485, or complete and return the enclosed registration form.

Mountainair Job Corp Site
Planning Committee

/s/ Casey Luna

Casey Luna, Chairman

CL/bj1

Enclosures

A T T E N T I O N
M O U N T A I N A I R
R E S I D E N T S

THE NEW MEXICO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFERS CONCERTED
MANPOWER SERVICES TO TORRANCE COUNTY RESIDENTS UNDER SPONSOR-
SHIP OF THE TORRANCE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND THE
MOUNTAINAIR JOB CORPS SITE PLANNING COMMITTEE. SERVICES
AVAILABLE INCLUDE JOB REFERRALS, VOCATIONAL COUNSELING AND
TESTING, REFERRAL TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND OTHER SERVICES
WHERE NEEDED TO BECOME JOB-READY, AND RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS
LOCALLY AND STATEWIDE. A MANPOWER RESOURCE REPORT WILL BE PRE-
PARED AND MADE AVAILABLE TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, WE
WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO:

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	BUSINESSMEN AND WOMEN
STUDENTS 16 AND OVER	RANCHERS
HOUSEWIVES	SELF EMPLOYED PEOPLE
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	FARMERS

PLEASE COME TO THE MOUNTAINAIR JOB CORPS ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING AND REGISTER.

HOURS: MONDAY 10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

TUES.-THURS. 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

FRIDAY 8:00 A.M.- 3:00 P.M.

I. TORRANCE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

A. Area Definition and Location

Torrance County (See Figure 1) was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature on March 16, 1905 and named after Francis J. Torrance, a railroad promoter. The county was organized from parts of Valencia, Lincoln, Socorro, and Bernalillo Counties. The County Seat is at Estancia.

The County is located about mid-state and is bounded as follows:

On the north by San Miguel, Santa Fe and Bernalillo Counties,

On the east by Guadalupe County,

On the south by Lincoln and Socorro Counties and on the west by Valencia County.

Torrance County has an area of 3,369 square miles.

B. Topography

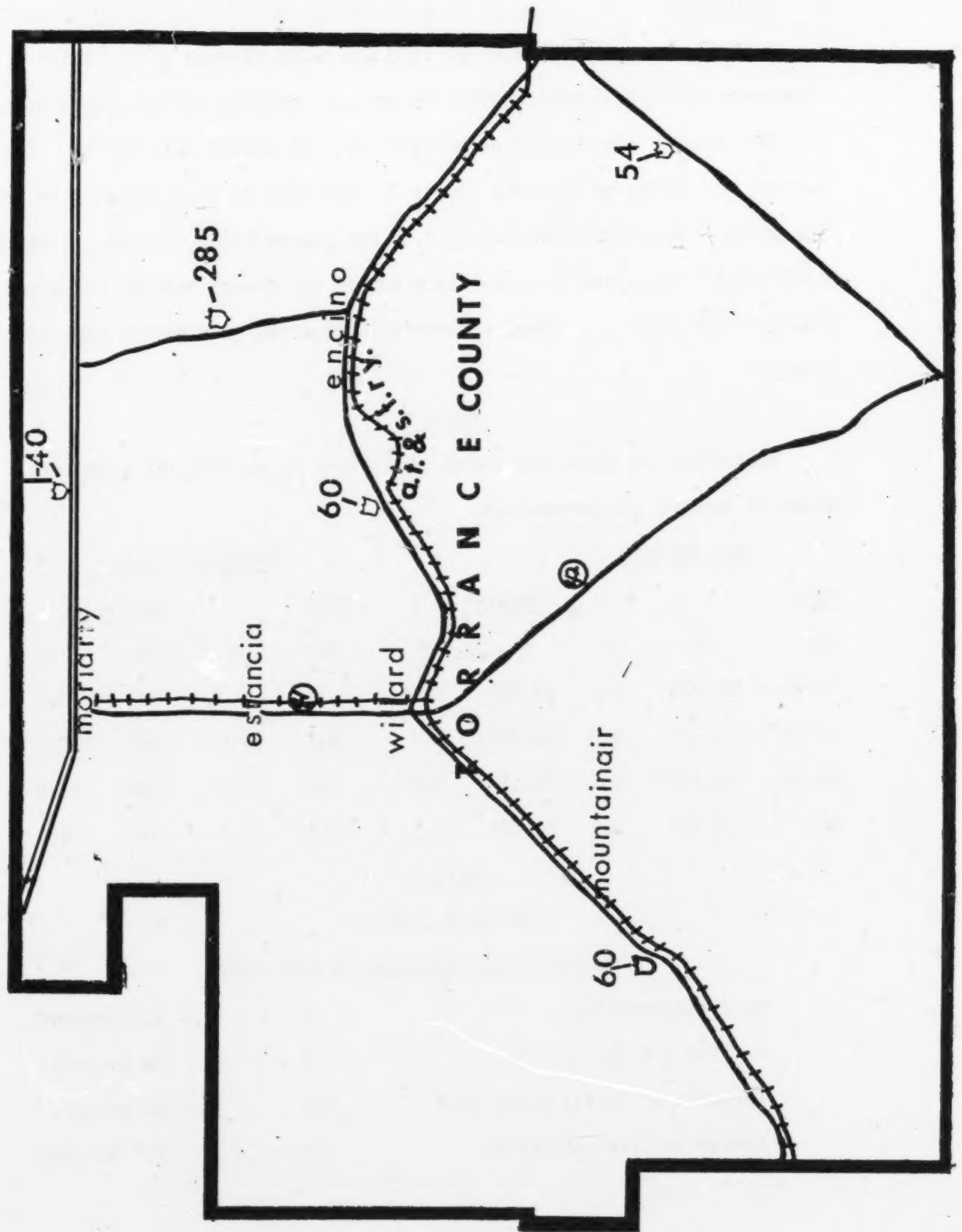
The topographical features of the county vary from high mountain ranges on the west to mostly plains and rolling hills in the remainder of the county. The Manzano Mountains on the west side reach an altitude of 10,098 feet. Lowest point in the county is 6,000 ft.

One National Forest lies within the county, the Cibola National Forest, with an estimated 185,000 acres. Torrance County was originally a lake, approximately 15,000 or 20,000 years ago.

C. Climate

The climate is semi-arid continental with a mean temperature of 50.2 degrees F, with recorded extremes of -29 degrees and 103 degrees. Because of the altitude, summers are relatively cool with day maximums in the mid 80's and cool nights and winters ranging to mid 40's in day time and near 15 degrees at night. Precipitation in the valley averages just over 13.36 inches per year, wet enough for range forage, but too dry for dryland farming. The growing season averages 137 days. The average date of last killing frost is May 18; the first killing frost, October 2.

FIGURE 1



D. Population

Torrance County population for 1970 was 5,290 (Figure 2). This represents an 18.6 percent decline in persons residing in the County since the 1960 count. The population of Estancia, the county seat is 721. The current population of Torrance County is less than half as large as in 1940. The county's population density is 1.57 per square mile. Figure 3 reflects a percentage comparison of population within age groups between the state and county while Table 1 shows a numerical comparison within the same age groups.

Table 1

Comparison of State and County population by sex and age groups as shown in numbers and percentages

<u>New Mexico</u>					<u>Torrance County</u>			
<u>Male</u>				<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
16-20	49,492	4.8	49,982	4.9	272	5.1	231	4.4
21-44	148,922	14.6	156,887	15.4	633	11.8	683	12.9
45-64	86,735	8.5	91,310	9.0	592	11.2	580	11.0
65+	32,377	3.2	38,234	3.8	312	5.9	317	6.0

Table 2

TORRANCE COUNTY

TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE TO APPLICANTS

No Transportation	6	2.1 percent
Acquire a ride	28	10 percent
Personal or family automobile	228	80 percent
Commercial Transportation	23	7.9 percent

FIGURE 2
COMPARISON OF TORRANCE COUNTY WITH NEW MEXICO STATE
POPULATION 1910 to 1970

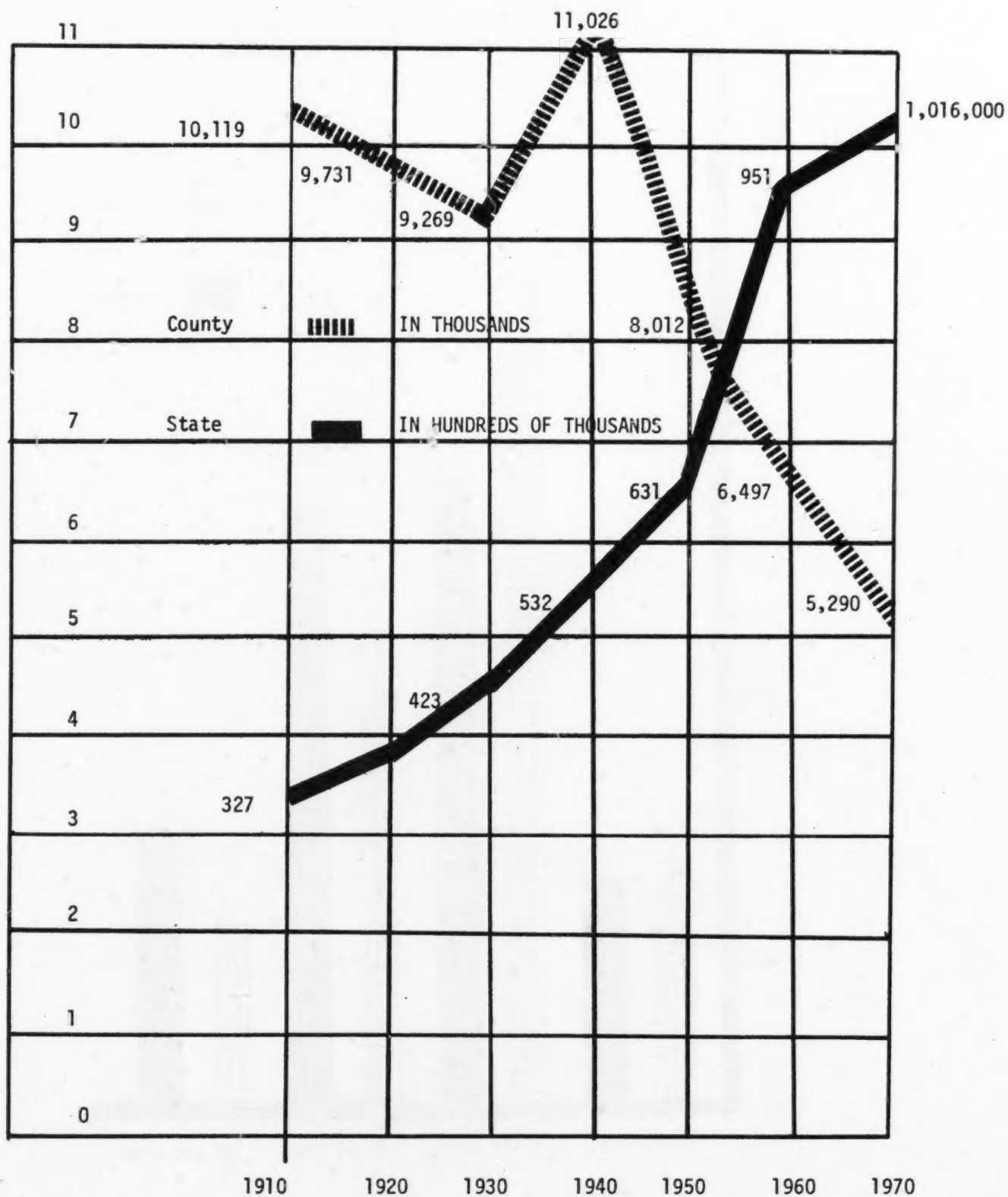
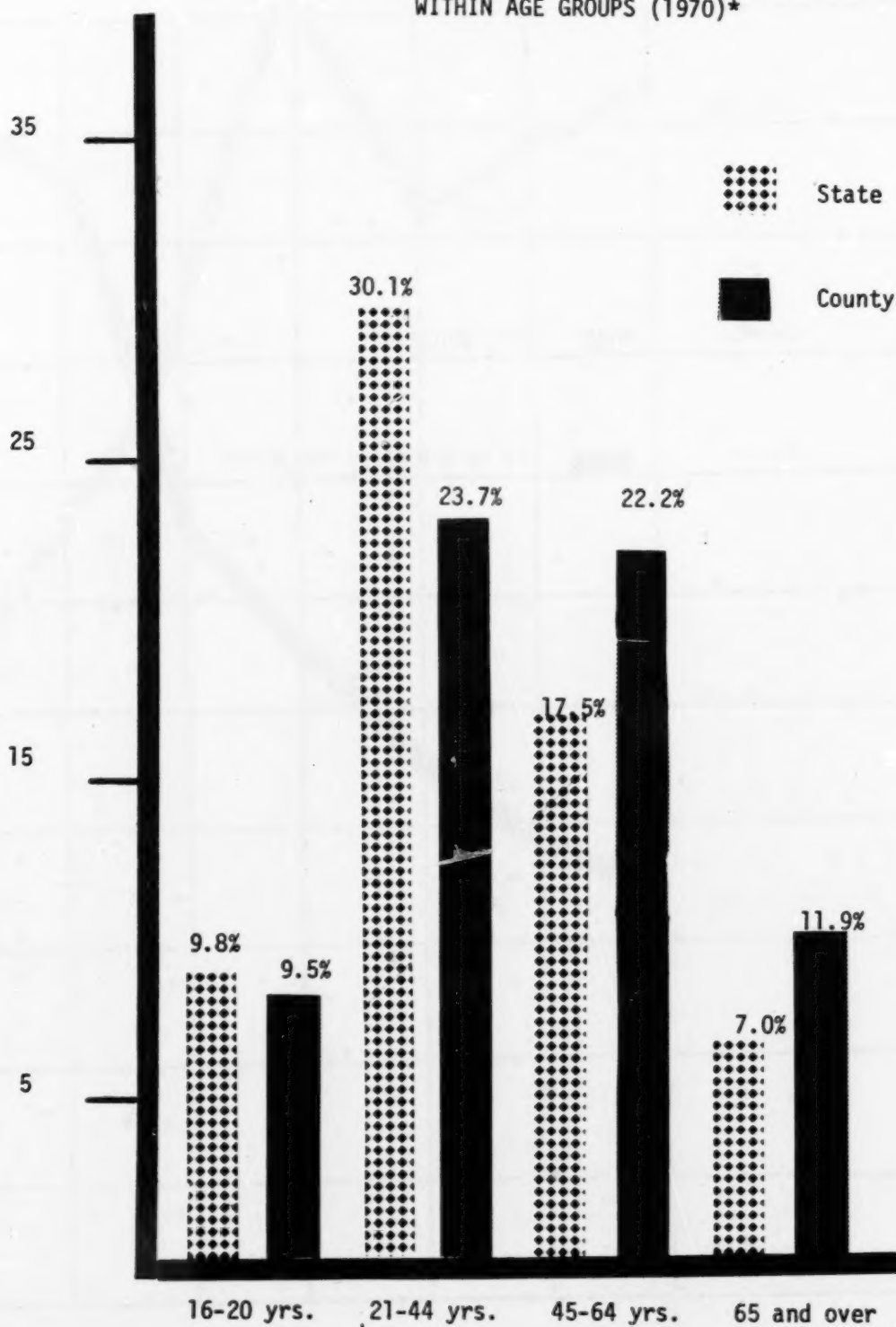


FIGURE 3
TORRANCE COUNTY

STATE AND COUNTY COMPARISON OF POPULATION
WITHIN AGE GROUPS (1970)*



*Bureau of the Census, 1970

II. HISTORY OF TORRANCE COUNTY

A. The Early Period

Most of Torrance County was under water and that seemingly remote fact has influenced her history. Twenty thousand years ago and more, just yesterday, as geologists count time, the most recent ice age was retreating. Melting glaciers and snows fed water through innumerable streams and rivulets and created an inland sea that was bounded by the Manzano Mountains on the west, the Galisteo Highlands on the north, the Perdenales on the east, and the Gallinas on the south. Bison and other animals of the time came to drink at the shores of this sea. The earliest men here, the Sandia, Clovis and Folsom cultures hunted these animals.

The sea didn't last. For thousands of years after its source diminished it evaporated and the sediments that had been washed off the mountains settled as the broad, flat valley that comprises most of Torrance County today. Salts and minerals reached greater and greater concentrations as the water evaporated. But even today that lake is not quite gone. Its remains are the salt lakes or ponds just east of Willard. And just as the ancient lake attracted ancient men, so the remnant ponds and their salt beds attracted the descendants of those men.

These were the Tiwa and Piro speaking Pueblo Indians. They settled in the broad valley and particularly at the south end, near the salt beds since salt is vital to man, especially in a hot climate. As those men were hunters, salt was essential for curing game as well. So the Indians utilized this natural resource and developed a lively trade in it with other tribes who weren't lucky enough to have their own supply.

Their final settlement was at Abo, Quarai, Gran Quivira, Tajiue and Chilili. In the century just before Onate one might have seen these villages; stone buildings, usually carefully laid out around a plaza, sometimes three to four stories high, surrounded by small fields. Perhaps you might see a group of traders leaving, going east to trade some salt to Plains Indians in return for buffalo hides.

In the early 1600 there was a commotion in these villages. Word came that strange men in blue robes mounted on strange animals with tools and costumes were coming and bringing a new God and King. These were the Franciscans and their armed escorts. The Franciscans were in search of souls to convert and the soldiers in search for gold to fill the Spanish coffers of the King of Spain. It was a decade since Onate had wanted to give up the New Mexico organization effort, saying there was no hope or profit in it. The Franciscans insisted that souls were the real wealth of the land and in fact finally prevailed with the King. For the next century the colony of New Mexico was to be basically a missionary effort, largely supported by the royal treasury. Soon great stone churches began to rise over the valley, at Abo and Quarai, at Gran Quivira and Tabira and the Piro and Tiwa languages added words like "Jesus" and "Caballo" and "Alcalde Mayor".

Those last words are significant. As the priest was a God's man here, so the Alcalde Mayor was the King's man. It soon became apparent that their aims were not always the same. The Spaniards had discovered silver mines down in Parral, Old Mexico, a distance of approximately 650 miles to the south. Indian backs bore great quantities of salt for use in the silver reduction process. Worse, the mines needed men for man-killing work and a lively trade in Apache slaves developed. The Apaches, historically trading partners with the Salinas Province (as this area was known), began.

to retaliate on Spaniards and Pueblos alike and several decades of sorrow began. Grain reserves were burned in Apache raids, so that when the inevitable droughts returned instead of being hard times, they became disastrous. Plagues of unknown origin followed and decimated the weakened populace.

The power struggle between the priests and the civil authorities got to the point where at Quarai the Alcalde Mayor, Aguilar, broke up a church service and the priest excommunicated him. Troubles surmounted and in the early 1670's this area was abandoned. Some of the Indians went north to the Galisteo basin, but most joined the pueblos in the valley of the Rio Grande. Although this area was one of the first to feel the full effects, the situation was roughly the same all over the New Mexico Colony. In just a few years - 1680- the Pueblos rose up in revolt against the Spaniards. The Spaniards along with some Indian allies fled south to the El Paso area. There was history yet to be lived: In twelve years, General De Vargas would return and re-establish the colony, permanently this time. The heyday of the Salinas Province was over. The winds blew and the ceaseless destroying element of time began to take its toll on the once proud bastions of early civilization. All that exists today is the restored remains administered by the United States Park Serv.

After the re-establishment of the colony and on up to the coming of the railroad, the area consisted mostly of sheep ranches. Gradually they gave way to homesteaders. Some of the settlers established sawmills in the Manzano and Gallinas Mountains and cut lumber for use in building homes, barns and corrals.

Before the coming of the railroads the salt lakes in the Willard-Ildefonso, Karde area provided most of the salt supply for northern New Mexico. The salt was carried in wagons to Santa Fe and northern points where it was traded for grain and other supplies.

B. Settlements

Estancia: Spanish for large estate, cattle ranch, resting place.

Estancia is the county seat of Tarrant County and is a ranching community on State Road 41 about 52 miles southeast of Albuquerque. Present settlement began with the coming of the railroad between 1901 and 1904, but sheepmen and cattlemen lived here for many years before. In early days the place was called a plain, but it is believed that John W. Corbett, one of the leading settlers, proposed the name "Valley", thus Estancia Valley. The Estancia Post Office was established in 1903.

Moriarty: Is located on NM 41 at the intersection of Interstate 40 about 36 miles east of Albuquerque. Michael Timothy Moriarty left Indianapolis in the early 1880's to seek a cure for his rheumatism. He settled in the Estancia Valley intending to return to Indianapolis when his condition improved. This apparently never happened as he remained on the sheep ranch he operated until his death in 1932. The Post Office established in 1902.

Mountainair: A ranching and farming community on U.S. 60 and the AT&SF Railroad, 43 miles southeast of Belen. At top of Abo Pass, it is surrounded by ancient Indian ruins, Abo, Quarai, and Gran Quivira. Incorporated in 1901, settled by a Mr. Corbett, George Hanlon and C. C. Maning, named because of its location.

Encino: Is a ranching town on Highway U.S. 60, 285, and the AT&SF railroad, 18 miles west of Vaughn. The word Encino means "evergreen oak."

Willard: Is a ranching town at the junction of Highway 60 and 42, 14 miles east of Mountainair.

Torreón: Is located at the northeast base of the Manzano Mountains on NM 14, 15 miles west of Estancia. It was built on site of the "Picos de las Salinas Pueblo ruins. Named for towers still standing at Manzano and built by the Spaniards as a fortification against the Apaches and Navajos. The Post Office was established in 1895.

III. TORRANCE COUNTY RESOURCES

A. Manpower Resources

The following table consists of labor force estimates for a four year period. The Torrance County yearly totals represent monthly estimates averaged over a period of 12 months. Each county in New Mexico comprises a labor area. A labor area is defined as a geographical area consisting of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence.

TABLE 3

TORRANCE COUNTY WORK FORCE ESTIMATES 1969-1972.

	1969	1970	1971	1972 (9 Months)
Civ. Work Force	1561	1542	1646	1689
1. Unemployment Rate	140 9.0	103 6.7	170 10.3	123 7.3
2. Employment	1421	1439	1476	1566
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	889	912	948	1023
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*
Mining	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	*	*	*	67
Trans. & Public Utilities	127	119	100	86
Wholesale & Retail Trade	250	257	283	327
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	11	10	7	6
Services & Miscellaneous	107	120	125	68
Government	395	406	433	468
All Other Nonagricultural	231	234	244	259
Agriculture	300	293	284	283

*Disclosure - Included in Services & Miscellaneous

TECHNICAL TERMS

EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th) and excludes self employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Non-agricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the labor area, but not persons who commute to work outside the area.

All other nonagricultural employment includes persons who work in nonfarm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed workers, domestic workers in private households and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than the employment mentioned above.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Estimates for agricultural employment includes operators (self-employed), unpaid family workers, managers and other regular hired workers and seasonal hired workers. Foreign workers used in some New Mexico Counties through 1964 are excluded by definition.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment data presented here is conceptually comparable with that released by the U. S. Department of Labor each month for the county as a whole. However, it is developed on the basis of a different procedure. The national data are based on a sample of 52,000 households throughout the country. The information starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to secure them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the

labor force. The area estimates thus conceptually include all workers who were not at work but were actively seeking work in the sample week in each month or had made specific efforts to find a job during the preceding four weeks. The unemployment data also include those who did not work during the week and were waiting to be called back to a job or would have looked for work except for illness or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days. Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force. Figure 4 shows the age groups, sex and education of the 285 applicants surveyed the percentage of those graduating from high school is 35.6 percent. Figure 5 shows the percentage of applicants by their primary occupation almost 30 percent fall into Service Occupations.

FIGURE 4

AGE GROUPS, SEX AND EDUCATION OF
285 APPLICANTS

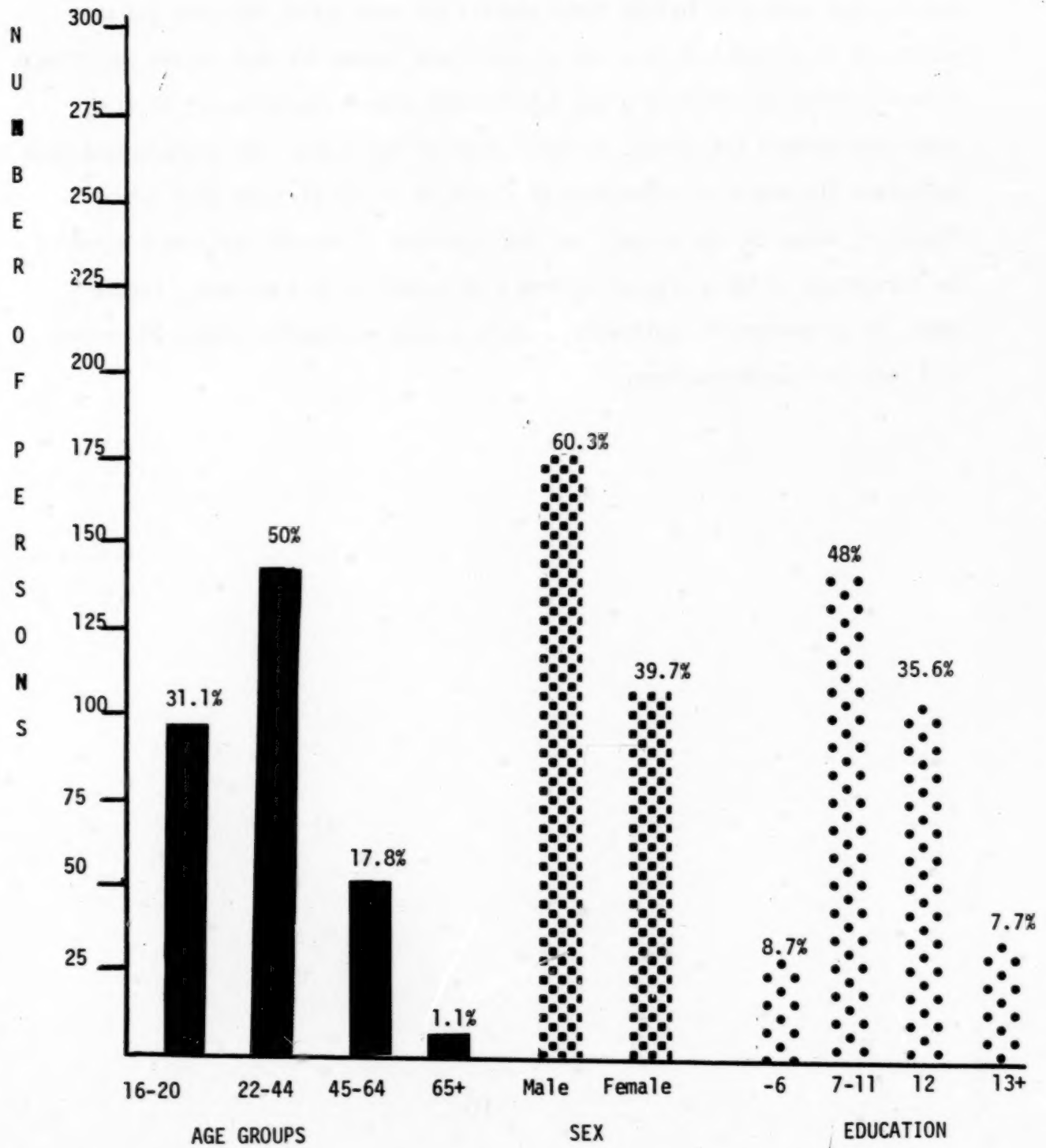
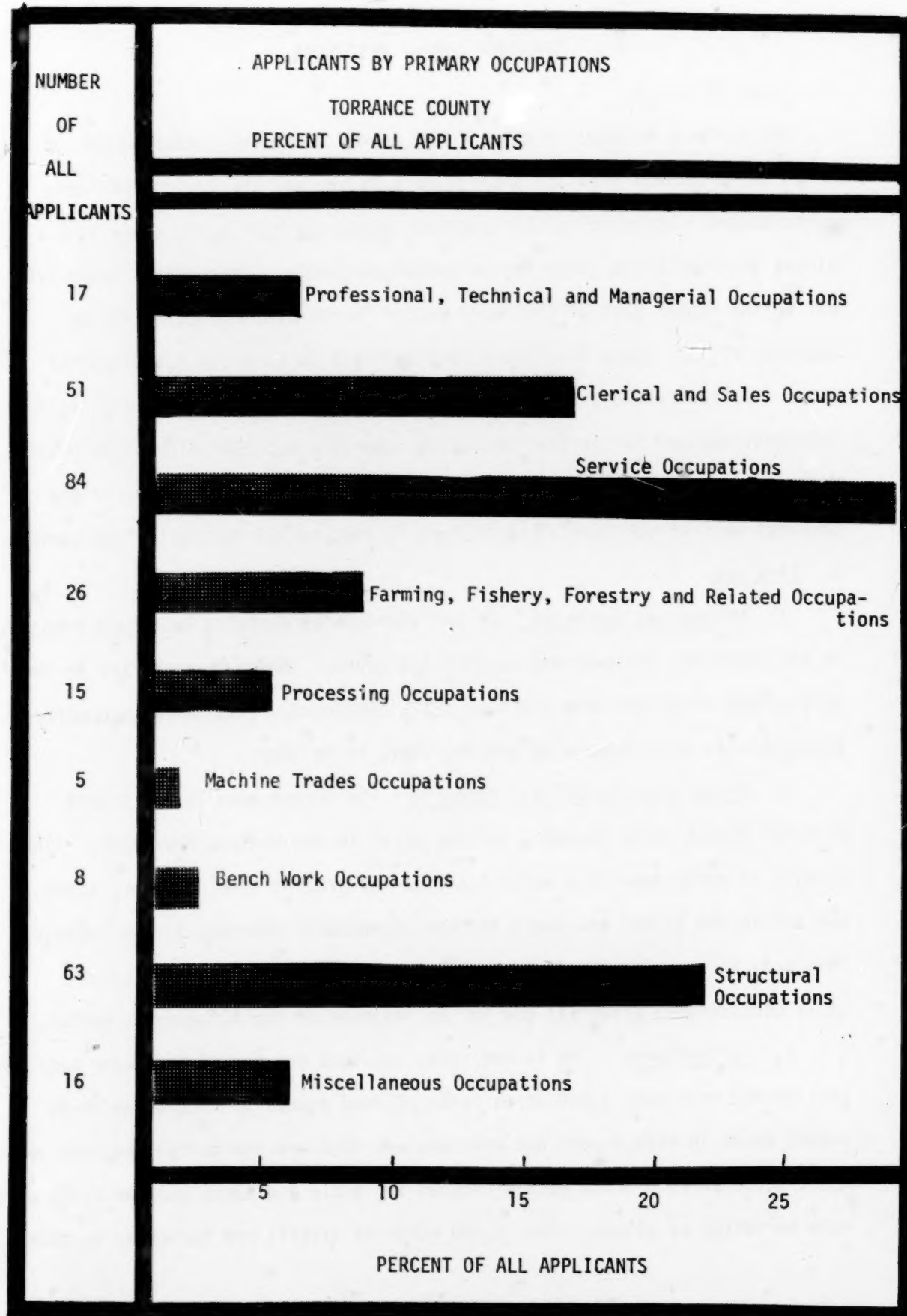


FIGURE 5



III. TORRANCE COUNTY RESOURCES

B. Water Resources

The surface drainage in most of the county is in two closed basins of which the principal ones are the Estancia Valley and the Encino and Pinos Wells basins. Drainage in the southeast corner of the county sinks into a closed drainage basin centering in Guadalupe County. Precambrian rocks crop out in the higher part of the south end of the Manzano Mountains in the Camaleon Hills. These formations furnish small to moderate quantities of water. In the Estancia Valley, a closed irrigation basin, this basin is the principal aquifer for irrigation, stock, domestic and community water supply. Most of the wells range from 100 feet to 300 feet in depth. Water in the southern half of the county ranges from 72 feet to 940 feet below the surface.

C. Land Use

1. Mining and Quarrying - Cooper and uranium deposits have been located in the extremely southwestern part of the county. ~~These minerals~~ are in the exploration stage and have not been fully developed. This area is readily accessible to U.S. Highway 60 and the Santa Fe Railway.

2. Forest and Agriculture Products - The forest area is the Cibola National Forest which occupies 185,000 acres in the Manzano Mountains. Timber cutting is being done on a small basis at the present time; however, there is not sufficient timber available for any appreciable increase in the industry. This area is readily accessible to SR 14. The wood (firewood) industry has a considerable potential due to the nearness of the Albuquerque market.

3. Agriculture: - As in the past, potatoes are one of the major crops in this county with over 2,000 acres being planted annually. There are three potato sheds in this county but only one was in operation during the last year. About 2,000 acres of corn were harvested for grain and about another 2,000 acres were harvested as silage. Over 3,000 acres of alfalfa are harvested in this

county annually. Other crops are lettuce, wheat, barley, sorghums and dry beans in smaller acreages.

Cattle ranching is considered to be one of the most important activities in this county.

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS & COMMUNITY SERVICES

A. Municipal and County Government

Torrance County was created in 1903 by an act of the territorial legislature and was named after Francis J. Torrance, a railroad promoter. Currently the county is divided into three districts. A commissioner is elected from each district for a two year term. There are five incorporated towns in Torrance County each having a Mayor and Council Members elected on a staggered basis serving two and four year terms. These are Estancia, Moriarty, Mountainair, Encino and Willard.

B. Education

Four consolidated school districts are centered at Mountainair, Estancia, Moriarity and Encino. There is one high school and one elementary school in each district. There are no Junior High Schools.

C. Hospital Facilities

Health care in Torrance County is provided on a county wide basis by the Torrance County Health Office. Principal functions of this office is along the lines of preventive medicine. Other services available are family planning clinics, services of a public health nurse, this includes an itinerant schedule to four public school districts.

There is a medical center located at Estancia that is staffed by a nurse practitioner and medical technician. The Hope Medical Center located in Estancia and is sponsored by St. Joseph and Presbyterian Hospitals in Albuquerque.

There is one Medical Doctor available at Mountainair. Nearest hospital to the southwestern section of the county is Belen and to residents of the middle and upper sectors of the county in Albuquerque. A Dentist is available at Hope Medical Center two days per week.

D. Organized Religion

Torrance residents lists 16 churches which offer services to the county. Principal denominations represented are Catholic, First Baptist, Church of Christ, Methodist, Church of the Nazarene and Jehovah's Witness.

E. Fire Department and Ambulance Service

The fire departments in Moriarty, Estancia, Mountainair, Willard, Torreon, Tajique, and Encino are mostly volunteer operated, generally with 500 gallon water tank capacity.

Emergency ambulance service is available to most of the county, manned by volunteers, all are trained in First Aide.

F. Recreation

The Forest Service has developed several areas for camp grounds and picnic facilities. The more important of these are; Fourth of July Springs along the Tajique - Torreon loop road, the Capillo camp grounds, the Red Canyon camp grounds in the Manzano Mountains and the Red Cloud Canyon camp grounds in the Gallinas Mountains. Roads to these recreational areas are well maintained.

Manzano Lake near the community of Manzano is open to fishermen the year round as is Tajique Creek, west of the community of Tajique. These waters are stocked with trout several times a year by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Deer are numerous in the mountain areas. There are good populations of mourning doves and plains jack rabbits.

In most years there are enough wild turkeys in the mountainous areas for hunting.

Ruins of many Indian dwellings and villages are preserved in the Torrance Area. The Gran Quivira Ruins about 25 miles south of Mountainair on State Road 14, have been designated as a National Monument. The National Park Service maintains a museum on the site, as well as camp grounds nearby.

The Abo Ruins about 9 miles southwest of Mountainair on U.S. 60 and the Quarai Ruins about 8 miles north of Mountainair on State Road 14 have been designated State Monuments.

V. TRANSPORTATION

A. Highways and Rail Service

There are five shipping points in the county on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. It crosses the county in an East-West direction. There are 40 trains per day in both directions. No passenger service is available. There is also a branch line from Willard to Estancia and Moriarty.

U. S. Highway 60 runs parallel to the railroad. It connects with Clovis in Eastern New Mexico and points east. To the west it continues on to the Pacific Coast. State Road 41, 42 and U.S. 285 are other main arteries traversing the county.

B. Bus Service

Bus service on NM 41 and 42, Moriarty to Corona and beyond to El Paso and Albuquerque is supplied by New Mexico Transportation Incorporated. Greyhound and Continental Trailways Bus Lines provide service east and west on Interstate 40 in the northern section of the county.

C. Motor Carrier Service

Is provided throughout the county on the main highways.

D. Airline Service

Most convenient commercial air services : Albuquerque, an International Airport, a distance of 78 miles from Mountainair, 54 miles from Estancia, 33 miles from Moriarty serviced by the Major Carriers. (Continental, TWA, Texas International, and Frontier.)

VI. UTILITIES

A. Electric Service

TABLE 4

Torrance County is served by the Central New Mexico Electric Coop., Inc.

Residential Electric Rates

	<u>Min. Charge</u>	<u>50 KWH</u>	<u>100 KWH</u>	<u>250 KWH</u>	<u>500 KWH</u>
Estancia	\$5.65	\$5.65	\$5.65	\$9.30	\$12.55
Moriarty	5.65	5.65	5.65	9.30	12.55
Mountainair	5.65	5.65	5.65	9.30	12.55
Willard	5.65	5.65	5.65	9.30	12.55

Light Commercial and Small Power Rates

	<u>0.75 KW-50KWH</u>	<u>1.5 KW-150KWH</u>	<u>3.0 KW-300 KWH</u>
Estancia	4.00	10.00	16.00
Moriarty	4.00	10.00	16.00
Mountainair	4.00	10.00	16.00
Willard	4.00	10.00	16.00

B. Gas Service

TABLE 5

EMW Gas Association provides natural gas to Torrance County.

Monthly Residential Gas Rates

	<u>Altitude</u>	<u>10 MCF</u>	<u>50 MCF</u>	<u>100 MCF</u>
Community				
Estancia	6100	10.51	40.51	73.01
Moriarty	6200	10.51	40.51	73.01
Mountainair	6419	10.51	40.51	73.01
Willard	6100	10.51	40.51	73.01

C. Telephone Service

TABLE 6

The county is served by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company.

<u>Business</u>		<u>Residential</u>	
One Party	\$12.10	One Party	\$5.00
Two Party	8.25	Two Party	3.95

VII. TORRANCE COUNTY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELEN - WITH BRANCHES
IN MORIARTY AND MOUNTAINAIR

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 3,737,128.25	\$7,018,258.51	\$3,397,116.16
U.S. Treasury Securities & Obligations of Other U.S. Government Agencies & Corporations	1,572,691.90	1,123,052.05	864,453.96
Obligations of States & Political Subdivisions	5,457,908.92	5,786,866.97	5,266,532.00
Other Securities	37,000.00	37,000.00	30,000.00
Loans & Discounts	11,691,495.64	13,203,687.08	17,220,696.56
Banking House, F&F	504,233.99	583,766.55	603,318.52
Other Real Estate	317,184.30	290,051.85	105,649.26
Federal Funds Sold	700,000.00	00	3,400,000.00
Other Assets	276,054.97	262,057.03	558,405.86
TOTAL ASSETS	24,293,702.97	28,304,740.04	31,446,172.46
LIABILITIES			
Demand Deposits	8,544,818.65	10,043,039.32	10,523,315.82
Time & Savings Deposits	10,011,925.84	12,103,772.77	12,964,029.49
Deposits of U.S. Government	113,392.91	81,094.58	85,085.89
Deposits of States & Political Subdivisions	2,565,026.92	2,994,432.42	3,651,992.03
Deposits of Banks	84,331.77	22,396.19	425,019.81
Certified & Officers' Checks	589,397.46	377,439.96	596,513.76
TOTAL DEPOSITS	21,908,893.56	25,622,175.24	28,245,956.80
Federal Funds Purchased	00	00	00
Other Liabilities	613,215.46	685,854.17	917,639.74
TOTAL LIABILITIES	22,522,109.02	26,308,029.41	29,163,596.54
Reserve for Bad Debt Losses on Loans	217,273.04	222,699.13	290,977.54
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
Capital Notes & Debentures	00	00	00
Common Stock	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	554,320.91	774,011.50	991,598.38
Reserves	00	00	00
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	1,554,320.91	1,774,011.50	1,991,598.38
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES & CAPITAL	\$ 24,293,702.97	\$ 28,304,740.04	\$ 31,446,172.46
Number of Branches	4	4	4

VII. TORRANCE COUNTY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS STATE BANK OF VAUGHN WITH A
BRANCH IN ESTANCIA

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Cash and Due from Banks	\$1,489,013.29	\$1,968,582.49	\$2,418,184.53
U.S. Treasury Securities	1,012,760.60	750,746.74	594,362.80
Securities of Other U.S. Government Agencies & Corporations	00	200,000.00	800,000.00
Obligations of States & Political Subdivisions	1,316,248.91	641,379.58	470,951.29
Other Securities, Including Cor- porate Stocks	00	2,700.00	00
Federal Funds Sold & Securities Pur- chased under Agreements to Resell	100,000.00	00	00
Other Loans	4,658,257.31	6,564,110.71	7,520,744.67
Bank Premises, F&F and other RE	153,907.58	144,818.49	135,535.98
Real Estate Owned Other than Bank	8,300.00	25,000.00	00
Other Assets	110,475.76	138,486.08	149,000.80
TOTAL ASSETS	8,848,963.45	10,435,824.09	12,088,780.07
LIABILITIES			
Demand Deposits	3,052,074.38	3,849,793.89	3,848,741.86
Time & Savings Deposits	3,545,301.07	4,262,492.45	4,849,367.33
Deposits of U.S. Government	49,988.97	26,125.67	100,621.99
Deposits of States & Political Sub- divisions	1,398,922.90	1,259,218.10	2,092,876.68
Deposits of Commercial Banks	00	00	00
Certified & Officers' Checks	88,130.53	84,493.19	177,980.07
TOTAL DEPOSITS	8,134,417.85	9,482,123.30	11,069,587.93
Federal Funds Purchased	00	00	00
Other Liabilities	116,233.05	166,597.49	204,044.53
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,250,650.90	9,648,720.79	11,273,632.46
RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES			
Reserve for Bad Debt Losses on Loans	65,018.63	44,750.51	75,578.82
Reserves on Securities	00	00	00
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES	65,018.63	44,750.51	75,578.82
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
Capital Notes & Debentures	00	00	00
Equity Capital (Total)	533,293.92	742,352.79	739,568.79
Common Stock	200,000.00	275,000.00	275,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00	275,000.00	275,000.00
Undivided Profits	16,706.00	192,352.79	189,568.70
Reserve for Contingencies & Other	150,000.00	00	00
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	533,293.92	742,352.79	739,568.79
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL	\$8,848,963.45	\$10,435,824.09	\$12,088,780.07

VIII. NEW MEXICO STATE TAX INFORMATION

A. Property Tax

The Constitution limits the property tax rate to \$20 per thousand dollars assessed value for general purposes. Levies for debt service are outside the limitation. The Legislature may authorize levies, outside the limitation for a specified purpose to be voted on by the electors of the taxing district. The only exception under this provision is a 75 cent per thousand dollars value levy for county hospital maintenance in all counties except Bernalillo, where the maximum is \$3.25.

The assessment ratio in New Mexico is one-third of actual value. Book value is usually accepted as actual value. Motor vehicles are not assessed, nor are intangibles.

Public utilities and natural resource industries account for fifty-two percent of the State's valuation.

B. State Income Tax

The corporate rate is a flat three percent. Federal taxes are deductible. Individual rates are one and five tenths percent on the first \$10,000 of net income, the next \$80,000 is four and five tenths percent and a six percent on everything over \$100,000.

C. Corporate Organizations and Qualification Fees

Domestic firms pay a fee of 10 cents per \$1,000 of authorized capital stock to incorporate in the State. Foreign (out-of-state) corporations pay a qualification fee which is also based on 10 cents per \$1,000 of authorized capital stock for a certificate of authority to do business in the State. No par value stock of foreign and domestic corporations is treated as \$100 par value. The minimum fee charged a foreign or domestic corporation is \$25.00.

D. Corporate Franchise Tax

An annual franchise tax is assessed at the rate of \$55 per thousand dollars on authorized and issued stock represented by corporate property and business in the State.

E. Gross Receipts (Sales Tax)

New Mexico levies a tax on the gross receipts of most businesses in the State. Although the tax is levied against the business firm, in actual practice it is passed on to the firm's customers as a sales tax. The rate is four percent, except as follows:

Firms engaged in mining and related activity, 3/4 percent,
except for potash, coal, oil, gas, and liquid hydrocarbons.
Lumber and lumber manufacturers, 3 percent.
Alcholic beverage wholesalers, 1/2 percent.

The notable exemptions from the tax are all wholesalers, except those dealing in liquor; and all manufacturers, with the exception of lumber and mining.

F. Compensating or Use Tax

An excise tax at the rate of four percent is levied on the use or consumption in New Mexico of tangible personal property becoming a component part of any manufactured article is exempt. Also exempted are electricity and fuel used in manufacturing and chemical and reagents used in processing oil and minerals.

G. Unemployment Compensation

Any new business locating in New Mexico and determines liable under the Unemployment Compensation Law of New Mexico receives a contribution rating of 2.7 percent which applies for three full calendar years. After that, the rate is adjusted on the basis of benefits paid down to as low as 0.1 percent or as high as 3.6. Contributions are paid on the first \$4,200 in salary for each employee during the calendar year.